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The Electric Light Decision.

The decision rendered by the General Term of the Supreme Court in this city on Priday, dissolving the injunctions granted by Mr. Justice Andrews against the summary removal of deadly electric-light wires by the city authorities, is based on a few very simple propositions of law and fact.

These propositions may readily be stated and illustrated. The presence of a deadly electric-light wire in a city street is a public nuisance. The municipal authorities are authorised by law to abate any public nuisance, that is to say, to cause its removal or cessation. A private citizen, directly or immediately exposed to danger by reason of the existence of a public nulsance, may also take the responsibility of abating it himself. In either case the officer or the private citizen who thus assumes the responsibility of removing what he deems to be a public nuisance takes the risk that it may not, in fact, turn out to be a nuisance if his action is subsequently questioned in a court of law. But if it once be admitted that a public nuisance exists in the streets of a city like New York, the right to abate it without previous notice to the wrongdoor is clear.

Suppose, for example, a man should place a keg of dynamite, or similar dangerous explosive, in front of his store on the most prowded part of Broadway and insist that he might properly keep it there as goods exposed for sale, although it was liable to be fired at any instant by a chance blow or other shock; could it be seriously contended for an instant that it might not summarily be removed, in order to insure the public safety? Or, if a man built a barrier of barreis and boxes across the sidewalk, would the police be legally obliged to notify him before they tore it down? A death line in the form of an electric-light wire is a thousand times more dangerous to the public welfare than such a barrier.

The view of the law expressed by the General Term in deciding these electric light injunction (cases will be eminently satisfactory to the community. The fact that a decision is popular does not by any means always prove that it is correct; but in this instance we believe that public sentiment and the law are in perfect harmony. It should not be assumed, however, that Judge Andrews is blameworthy because he differed in opinion from the con clusions which have now been reached by the appellate branch of the Supreme Court. The judgments of the best Judges in England and America have frequently been reversed on appeal; and the long and honorable careeer of Judge Andrews as a public servant ought to relieve him from any aspersions in this matter.

Democracy in This Metropolis.

The primary elections for the control of next year's committees in the various Democratic organizations of this city will soon be held, and the lines prepared for the important election of next year. In that election a Mayor is to be chosen whose term will extend until January, 1893, a year after the opening of the World's Fair, a District Attorney of this county for three years, Comptroller for a similar period, eight Congressmen, and many other officials.

The last weeks of the old year and the early weeks of the new are the sowing times for the political harvest of November: and it is natural enough, therefore, that the students of municipal politics should look a little way ahead concerning the changed aspect of the situation, which has resulted from this year's struggle.

That Tammany Hall will continue to be the dominant Democratic organization, as it has been with occasional interruptions for many years, admits of no doubt; but that there will also be, as for the better preser vation of the Democracy there must be, another Democratic organization succeeding to the estate of Mozart Hall, the Young Democracy, the Democratic Union, Apollo Hall, and Irving Hall, is equally evident, since the absence of such an organization could mean only that those Democrats who might be dissatisfied with Tammany Hall, would have no recourse but to join the Republicans, and to overthrow the Democratic preponderance in many districts that

are now secure. Various substantial reasons contribute to enforce the conclusion that the County Democracy organization as such will not continue to hold the field of Democratic opposition to Tammany which it has held, with varying success, since 1881. Chief among these reasons is the fact that it has been defeated in two consecutive elections. Again, a considerable number of important city offices are now filled, and will continue to be filled until 1891, or later, by County Democrats; and all experience proves that radical warfare against a municipal organization in power can never be successfully prosecuted by an opposition, the chief members of which are officeholders at the time. But of greater importance than these reasons, perhaps, is the fact that the County Democrats have recently separated themselves from the great body of their party by their support of a system of election-politics, which alms at the disfranchisement of thousands of their Demogratic fellow citizens upon whose support they are dependent, and makes of themselves Republican allies out of touch with popular sentiment and with sound Democratic principles. Yet, an organization of Democrats which retains in its counsels conspicuous leaders like EDWARD COOPER, J. HAMPDEN ROBB, MAURICE J. POWER, WILLIAM R. GRACE, WALDO HUTCHINS, H. R. BEEKMAN. THEODORE W. MYRRS, and JOHN NEWTON must of necessity be important, and be regarded with respect even apart from its numerical membership and effective leader-

It is clear, then, that if there is to be next year any formidable opposition to Tammany Hall within Democratic lines, such opposition must be in support of some nev municipal organization, recruited both from the ranks of the Wigwam and from those already hostile to it. What degree of following such a faction would develop would depend, of course, far less upon the action of its own leaders than upon the action of the leaders of Tammany who are in official place. If the latter maintain themselves with credit, and conform to the pledges made by their candidates and conventions, an organization adverse to them, however useful it might be to the party in the State, would have little prospect of success in this metropolis. If, on the other hand, the administration of the Tammany officials should fall short of fulfilling popular expectations, then, as Mr. has pointed out, the force of the opposition would be much augmented. And this particular it is a curious and some-

ship in several districts of the city.

what interesting fact that, during the past thirty years, and throughout the period that Tammany Hall has been the most important Democratic organization in this town, but three successful Mayoralty candidates have been chosen from the ranks of its membership. These three candidates were John T. HOFFMAN, A. OARRY HALL, and HUGH J. GRANT. All others were either elected as opponents of Tammany, or were members of rival organizations whose choice was afterward ratified by Tammany.

The growth of population, and the course of emigration of late years, have been generally unfavorable to the maintenance of the domination of Tammany in city politics, a fact recognized by nobody more fully than by Tammany's leaders: but whether the effect of such changes will be to equip a new Democratic organization with the aspirations and resources for a successful contest next November, rests as before stated, with Tammany officials chiefly. In any event, the existence of more than one Democratic organization here is the best pledge possible of the preservation of a Democratic majority, intact and expanding, for State and national candidates, and for Democratic control of the municipal administration.

The Glants of Starry Space.

The tendency of recent astronomical inves tigation and discovery is to render our conceptions of celestial space more and more definite. The stupendous void in which the sun with his planets and all the starry systems float, is presented to the imagination n comprehensible aspect when we are sole to gauge its distances here and there, ard to tell something of the actual magnitude as well as of the real constitution of the bodies that exist there. Within the solar system these facts have been ascertained with great degree of accuracy. When we say that the measured distance of the sun may be in error 100,000 miles one way or the other, we seem to invalidate the idea of accuracy but that idea is restored upon considering that 100 000 miles is less than one-eighth of the sun's own diameter and less than one nine-hundredth part of its distance from the earth, If, taking the City Hall in New York as a starting point, we should under take to estimate the distance to St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and our calculations should prove to be in error in the same pro portional extent as in the case of the sun, we should yet find that the other end of our imaginary measuring rod would lie within the limits of the English metropolis. The ascertainment of the distance separating our little earth from an orb so remote as the sun must be regarded as one of the most surprising achievements of human genius. But when we come to the vast spaces that

divide our sun and his little fleet of circling worlds from his fellow suns, the stars the boldest imagination is appalled at the thought of applying, so to speak, a foot rule to the measurement of such distances. Yet the rule has been applied with results which, amazing as they appear, are yet entitled to confidence. This sounding of the star depths is distinctively an enterprise of our day. Henschet's so-called star-gauging, while it threw light on the form of the visible universe, did not tell us how many miles it was from the earth to the stars. It may surprise many readers to know that even now there are only thirty or forty stars, out of all the millions visible, whose distance has even approximately been ascertained The degree of accuracy in these measurements is, of course, nothing like so great as in the case of the sun. But observations are now going on which in a few years will vastly in crease not only the number of stars whose distance has been tested, but also the accuracy of the results in the case of those stars that are not too tremendously remote to defy all attempts at its measurement. In other words, astronomers are making more certain their hold upon those projecting capes and headlands that here and there bring the shores of the starry universe within the reach of their trigonometry. They are finding out where we are in the ocean of infinity.

It may be interesting to run over some of these measurements and see what they imof a body we can tell something of its magnitude, and we shall find ourselves brought into the presence of solar monsters in comparison with which our sun is dwarfed into insignificance. Astronomers do not use miles in describing the distances of the stars. because with so small a unit the numbers involved are too large to be conveniently handled. Even the distance of the sun, ninety-three million miles, is too small to serve as a good unit of measurement in sounding the depths of space. The distance that light can travel in a year, which is 68,000 times the space separating the sun from the earth, or in round numbers, 5,859,-000,000,000 miles, is taken as the unit of measurement for star distances; and this yard stick for the stars is called a light-year.

One of the most beautiful stars in the sky, and one that has been admired in every age of the world, is the star called Vega in the constellation of the Lyre. It is remarkable for the exceedingly delicate tint of blue in its light. This star may be seen almost directly overhead at midnight in the middle of the summer, and with its soft radiance it forms one of the most charming features of the celestial landscapes at that season. In the early winter evenings it flashes low in the northwest. But, when we look at Vega through the megascopic eyes of the parallax hunter, it changes from a delicately beautiful star to a most portentous Cyclops of space. The distance of Vegs, according to Dr. EL-KIN's measurement, is about ninety-seven light-years, or more than six million times the distance of the sun. But the amount of light that reaches the earth from Vega # about one-forty-thousand-millionth part of the amount that we get from the sun, and since we know that light varies inversey as the square of the distance, it is easily seen that Vega really pours forth more light than nine hundred suns like ours combised! Its heat is undoubtedly in the same proportion, so that if the earth should come as near to Vega as it is to the sun we shouls wither into cinders before the fierce blue gush of its overpowering rays. If Vega is the centre of a system of worlds, they must either revolve at

habitants must possess the heat-defying powers of salamanders. But we can go on to a still mightier orb than Vega. Let your eye run along the bending handle of the Great Dipper, and, following the same curve beyond the last star in the handle, sweep across the sky until it is arrested by a bright golden-yellow star of the first magnitude. This is the famous Arcturus, celebrated among men since JoB's time at least. The striking color of the star, its brilliancy, and its solitary situation as if withdrawn into a place spart from the general host of heaven, all combine to make it a cynosure of the northern sky Arcturus has yielded a parallax within the past year that places it at the distance of no ess than 180 light-years, or 11,400,000 times as far as the sun. It follows that Arcturus is equal in radiating power to more than 5,000 suns like ours. It is but fair to say that other estimates of the light received from the star make Arcturus equal to at least

enormous distances from it, or else their in-

6.000 suns! Yet Arcturus may be surrounded by planets too, but how shall we form a conception of the life forces, the physical powers, the unnumbered activities of organized existence in operation within the blasing precincts of such a solar system as that? Astronomy has long since accustomed us to think of the earth as an insignificant atom of creation, but in the presence of this Arcturian wonder our whole planetary system, with the glorious orb that lights and go" erns it, fades away before our exaited vivo

into a flicker of fireflies against the dars Even the Pole star, that speck of ight in moonless nights that eallors hay steered their ships by, is a sun nearly hundred times as luminous as ours. The marvellous "runaway star," that astrong ners have discovered under the bowl of the Great Dipper, a star that is flying brough space so fast that nobody can shagine how it got started or where it is going, although it is far too small to be valide to the naked eye, is yet thirty times a great an illuminator of space as the sup and who shall say that it does not bear with it in its flight orbs that play as greats part in the scheme of creation and of ife as that which Satan detected :

of the branch of

If we wish to behold afar off a sun equal to ours we must turn to the Southern heavens, to he constellation of Ophluchus, where, in little fifth-magnitude star that the eye would probably overlook but for the fact that saveral other faint twinklers grouped near it combine their feeble rays to catch the sight, we may look upon the peer of the blazing day god that rules our tract of space. Thus would he be diminished in glory if re-

moved to a corresponding distance. But there are suns and suns, and, after all, ours does not belong to the humblest rank in the solar peerage. The nearest star in the northern hemisphere, 61 Cygni, is so small, or so feeble in radiating power, that eighteen similar orbs would have to comoine their energies in order to equal our sun. And the parallax of another small star, 21,258 Ll., has been measured, which indicates that that star possesses a luminosity equal to only one one-hundred-and-thireenth part of that of the sun. Still the evidence so far obtained all points to the conclusion that there is a far greater number of suns in the universe that are larger than ours than there is of those that are amailer. Indeed, it is probable that we shall find that even such a giant of radiant energy as Arcturus does not represent the very greatest order of the suns of the universe. Many are so far away that at present there appears to be no hope of measuring their distance; and among these there may be solar orbs a thousand times greater than

the greatest yet discovered. Still we should not entertain too humble an opinion of our surroundings because our lot has not been cast under the beams of some more princely star, for along with the evidence of the vast extent of the material universe and the enormous magnitude of its chief members, has come the proof of its essential unity. Vega may biaze as brightly as a thousand suns, but is not its glowing atmosphere filled with that most familiar thing, hydrogen, which we drink with every drop of water? Does not the vapor of iron add to the splendor of its shining? The suns are all akin, and there must be unity even in the infinite

Should the College of Cardinals Now be Reconstructed?

In a letter from Rome, which we print in another column, Mr. W. T. STRAD renews the familiar protest against the preponderance of Italian Cardinals in the Sacred College and presents an interesting table in which the actual representation of Catholic countries is compared with the quotas which would be proportionate to population. The excess of Italians in the Vatican Senate is. of course, due to historical circumstances. and will continue just so long as the Holy Father believes that those circumstance can be reproduced. When the Papacy is itself convinced that its former territorial possessions in Italy are irrecoverable, it will, no doubt, spontaneously adjust its head quarters staff to the altered state of things, even if it should not revolutionize the ma-

College of Cardinals. While the Bishop of Rome not only execised spiritual authority over the wiple Catholic Church but was also a temporal sovereign ruling a considerable realm a the heart of Italy, it was proper and inc/itable that the Pope himself should usualy be an Italian, and that the majority, at al events, of his councillors should be conpatriots of his immediate subjects. Such a state of things having existed up to sciate a date as the close of 1870, it would be anreasonable to expect LEO XIII. to regard the loss at that time sustained by the Paracy as irreparable and consequently as inposing the duty of effecting a trenchant ransformation of the hierarchical machiney. Why should LEO XIII. take for graited that the unity of Italy, involving he own relegation to a corner of the capial, will last? That which seems solid and enduring to the passing generation pay well seem fleeting and phantasmal to the bi-millenial retrospect of the Papacy Many times has the occupant of PETER's chair seen Italy politically unifled, only once more to be shattered; and many times has he been driven from the Eternal City, only again to see it delivered to

his jands. THE empire framed by BISMARCK and tie kingdom constructed by Cavour can rear no aspect of indestructibility in the eyes of one whose predecessors beheld arise and vanish successively the kingdom of Turo-DOBIC, the kingdom of the Vandals, the empire of CHARLEMAGNE, the Eastern Roman empire, and the empire of CHARLES V. There is no being upon earth so certain to construe present phenomena by the searching light of history as the tenant of the Holy See. Mindful of the lessons of the past, LEO XIII. might well deem it an eclipse of foresight and default of duty to assume that the recent transfer of Rome from the Papacy to the House of SAVOY is irreversible. To him it must be even clearer than it seems to most observers, that nothing can be looked upon as settled in Europe until the tremendous war unnistakably impending between France and Russia on the one hand and the triple alliance on the other has been fought to the end. When the cataclysmal struggle, for which all the forces of the Continent are mustered, has been concluded, we shall be better able than we now are to calculate the chances of Italian unity and German consolidation to attain even the measure of stability reached by the most fugitive of the extingulahed monarchies to which we have referred. Meanwhile, from the view-point of the Papacy, LEO XIII. is justified by innumerable precedents in regarding the present situation as transient, and in adhering to such a composition of the sacred college

The same reasons that induce the Pope to postpone any radical reconstruction of the College of Cardinals will indispose him to leave the Vatican, if he can help it. At the

as qualifies it to resume at any hour its his

toric dominion over Peter's patrimony.

hour when the spected bridegroom cometh, it behooves to successor of Sr. Perks to be found at he post, with his lamp trimmed and burned. Should he, however, be expelled pom Rome by violence and insult, as has he pened to not a few of his forerunners, the emposition of the sacred comes bene doubt, affected by the national sur-oundings of his place of refuge. One of the imposition of the sacred college would first consequences of the removal of the Papal See to Avignon in the early years of the fourteenth century was a marked increase in the proportion of French Cardinals. Such an outcome of exile was inevitable, both because the Pope's subjects in his new place of sojourn were a French-speaking people, and because he was himself exposed in countless ways to pressure at the hands of his French protector. Analogous results would, of course, be looked for, should LEO XIII, driven from Rome, find an asylum in Germany, in Austro-Hungary, or in Spain. But while such a modification of the college would be conducive to the comfort of the Papacy in its new abode, it would not, if we can trust the teachings of history, promote the general interests of Catholicism. It was the ascendency of French Cardinals at Avignon that provoked the great schism which racked Catholic Christendom for half scentury. There has been, on the other hand, no schism in the last three centuries, period coincident with the signal and uninterrupted preponderance of Italians in

the sacred college. The majority of Cardinals, in fine, will, in our judgment, continue to be Italians for some time to come, for two decisive reasons: First, the Pope will not, and from his view-point should not, yet renounce his faith in the recovery of Rome and PETER's patrimony; secondly, because experience has shown that, while the Catholic world will submit to a preponderance of Italians in the sacred college, it will not tolerate a similar ascendency on the part of representatives of any other nationality.

The Man who Defeated Cleveland. The St. Louis Republic continues to proroke the smiles of the well informed by wildly insisting on its theory that ABRAM S. HEWITT defeated GROVER CLEVELAND by running for Mayor of this town. things," says the Republic, " are more certain than that if HEWITT had made way for combined Democratic ticket in New York city, CLEVELAND would now be the President of the United States."

The St. Louis Republic knows as much about the facts as the moon knows about mathematics. Instead of injuring CLEVE-LAND'S canvass. Hewitt helped it, and the proof is in the figures.

It is true that CLEVELAND in New York city ran 23,852 votes behind GBANT and HEWITT combined. That is simply because a great many Republicans voted for HEWITT. Our friend, Col. ERHARDT, the Republican cands date for Mayor, ran 33,000 votes behind Had-RISON and about 20,000 votes behind ROMsey, the Republican candidate for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

CLEVELAND'S total vote in this town was 162,738. It was a tremendous vote to be polled by a man so unpopular with me New York city Democracy. It was an ircrease of almost 80,000 over CLEVELAND's whe in New York city in 1884, or between eghteen and nineteen per cent. HARRISON's vote in this town increased over BLAINE', in 1884 in al most exactly the same rato. That shows how far Hewitt damaged Cleveland.

The man who defeated GROVER CLEVE-LAND Was named GROVER CLEVELAND; and the same person likewse defeated the Democratic party.

We Agree With Mr. Mills,

Nothing could be more judicious or more accurate than se opinion of the Hon. Rogen QUARLES MID-8 of Corsicana respecting the recent embaziement in the office of the Sergeant-s'Arms. Mr. MILLS has said that if the Depocrats in Congress should vote to reimbure the members whose money has been pundered, the act would cost the Democray forty seats in the next House. Whave no doubt that this is so, and we

this Mr. MILLS might have extended his tion to make it include the Republi ons also. If the representatives of that party should vote to make good the stolen chinery, whose present driving wheel is the money out of the Treasury, they would likewise be punished by the judgment of popular indignation.

The goings on in the office of the Sergeantat-Arms have long been such as ought to have aroused the attention of every member of the House; and there is no sense and no justice in mulcting the people of the United States because their representatives have been blind and lazy when flagrant licentiousness and undisguised extravagance should have made them vigilant.

FORAMER as a Presidential possibility appears
to be growing beautifully less.—Sugula course.

Not quite accurate. He disappeared altogether on the fifth of November. Gone to meet GUY FAWKES

Married at the Age of Ten.

From the Chicago Tribune. MEMPHIS, Dec. 12.-William H. Bailey and Sallie H. Wallace of Waterford, Miss., were married today at Bolivar, Tenn. Both parties are wealthy, and an odd legal fight is promised. The girl is less than to years old, wears short dresses, and seems childish in everything save an unyielding determination to assert her marital rights. Immediately after the ceremony both parties were arrested and are being held in fail what can or will be done in the premises is no

No Change in the White House Programme From the Baltimore Eun.

Mrs. Harrison, for the present, will not secallers to any great extent, but in a month or so the cus-tomary observances will go on as usual at the White liouse. She feels deeply the loss of her only sister, but at the same time, thinks it unwise to obtrude her grie occasions which are such an important part of a White House residence.

Success Quickly Won. From the Philadelphia Press

When Garfield was President there was in he Patent Office in Washington a cierk named Wooste: who was strugiting along on \$1.350 a year. He manage to save SAA and risked everything on supporting him-self with that sum while he attempted to build up a patent practice in the vicinity of New York. This young clerk's tacome to-day would probably be \$15,000 a year and willingresse steadily.

No Trouble to Establish an Alibi. From the Sanannah News.

TALLARASSEE, Dec. 11 .- The United States ourt in session at Jacksonville has run out of live material, and is bringing in indictments for alleged section frauds against men long since dead. Warran have been issued for the arrest of C. C. Pearce, A. Mose ley, and Frank Weiler, all former citizens of this county. now resting in honored graves.

Two of a Kind to Meet.

From the Philadelphia Times. An Indian chief by the name of Big Head is n his way to Washington to make a speech to the President. The Uncertainty of Boubtful Things,

Her Present Address. From the Philadriphia Record. White-winged peace has at last settled down

From the Butchinson News.

A wolf hunt in the vicinity of Greensburg re

McGinty and McKee From the Philodelphia Times Since Mr. McGinty became a popular hero Baby McKee has to take a back seal The Unexpected Report Made by the Green

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 .- "Tell that to the narines" is a phrase so tersely expressing Jack Tar's view of the nautical soldier serves with him as shipmate, that it long since passed from its origin on the way vesses into more general usage, But what if there should no longer be marines aboard ship for the ablebodied seaman of able imagination to tell his yarns to? In any event, a recommendation which has just been made by the Naval Board on Reorganization and Revision of Tactics will be an unpleasant one to many officers of the Marine Corps. It is in substance that the marines should be entirely withdrawn from cruising vessels, and used only for guard duty at rards and stations.

What makes this recommendation the mor

striking is that Col, C. G. McCawley, the cop mandant of the Marine Corps, and Capt, D. Pratt Mannix and others of its officers, have just been urging a great increase in the jamber of the enlisted men, and a new set of sitles for them aboard ship, which would edarge their usefulness in the cruising navy. Øl. Mc-Cawley had reported that "at leas \$100 privates" ought to be added to the cop's, above the present legal maximum of 1,60. Capt. Mannix proposed that the authorized number of enlisted men should be from 2,000 to 2,500, and suggested also the foundation of a school of instruction at the Marine Barrecks in Washington, which should be attended by 600 to 800 men, p be stationed for the purpose at that point. Recruits would go there at once and All available officers not needed for other duy would be assem-bled at this central school. Not only would the men be thoroughly drille in squad, company, and battalion movemens, and in target practice with small arms, by they would be trained

men be thoroughly drilled in squad, company, and battalion movemens, and in target practice with small arms, by they would be trained to handle the Gatlings the Hotchkias revolving cannon, the varie's rapid line single-loaders; and, in fact, it we proposed that the working of the seconds batteries aboard ship should be hereafterguned over to the marines, leaving the main litteries to the seamen.

With such visins of a greatly increased sphere of active and usefulness, it is no doubt a shock of have the Board of which Commodore Ger is senior officer report in favor of shuttig out the marines from the vessels alt geder, and confining them to duties on short resembling those of janitors, watchmen, and policemen. The Board, in his action, seems to have taken in good faith the dilemma presented by Col. Mctawley in his report, and to have chosen the unexpected horn. He said that even properly manning with marnes the vessels now in commission would leave the navy yards without adequate protection, and that to furnish guards to the new vessels about to be fitted out would take away from needed for the shore stations. This alternative was presented by Secretary Tracy to the Greer Board, which decided against any morease of the Marine Corps, and advised its vithdrawal from all the vessels that it might be adequate for its shore duies.

Ferhams what has done more than anything else to weaken both the effective strength of the Marine Corps and the reliance placed on it, is its terrible record of desertions. In the worst years of desertion, and is admitted to be the greatest evil of the military establishment, there is nothing to compare with the drain in the Marine Corps from this cause. The current report of Col. McCawley shows that during the year on which he reports there were no fewer than 515 desertions, and is admitted to be the greatest evil of the military establishment, there is nothing to owners with the drain in the Marine Corps from this cause. The current report of Col. McCawley shows that during the year on w

be better able to more effectively stand guard over each other.

But, of course, it cannot be assumed that the report of the Board will be approved by Secretary Tracy. Removing the marines from war ships is a step too radical to be taken without due consideration. The very fact that they form a body so distinct from the sailors causes them to be valued by many officers for insuring discipline aboard vessels when the seamen might sympathize strongly with each other. As landing parties our marines have always had a very high reputation. Their deportment drill, and discipline have gained them laurels in the duties assigned to them, and, no doubt, there will be a strong effort to avoid their concentration solely upon shore duty. Nevertheless, it is conceded that there must be an improvement of some sort in the Marine Corps under the new conditions of naval service.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Sarah Bernhardt will play Joan of Arc. in the version

by Barbier. Verdi is spending the winter in a hotel at Milan, er gaged in making notes for a new opera.

Paulus, the famous singer who started Boulanger, has been singing lately in Vienua with great success The oldest member of the French Legion of Honor is a oldier 99 years old, the last survivor of the battle of

Trafalgar. A new opera is being composed for 1892, during the Columbus celebration at Genea, the opera is to be en-titled "Cristoforo Colombo."

Gounod has premised to write a mass for the opening

of the new organ at St. Peter's. Four thousand singers will take part in the coremonies.

Because there will be hardly any court festivities in Vienna this season, and no State balls, a great many

distinguished habitues of that city will spend the winter In consequence of complaints in regard to the award

of prizes by the Paris Exposition crosses of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor have been given to Whiatler and John Sargent.

The Paris women have annexed "shop" to their vocabulary. "To five oclock" has been long in use as a

term meaning to take afternoon tea. So now when madame goes out site says: "Je outs shoper, et à mon retour nous fiveoclochquerous à six heures."

The schedule for service by the great guns is thought to be as follows: The 100-ten gun, with good luck, can be fired so times before becoming unit for service; the 67-ten gun 127 times, and the 46-ten gun 100 times. The cost of each round for the big one is 2027; £184 for the 67-tonuer, and £18 for the 45-tonner.

The press of Italy is discussing the question of capital punishment, which is at present illegal, confinement at hard labor for life being the maximum punishment bestowed by the Italian laws. It is contended by man influential papers that a return to death sentences is necessary in view of the great increase in murder since

the existing laws went into operation. A sportsman entered an inn in England, laying his gun on a table outside. During his absence a man named Speakman picked it up, cocked it, sighted it, and then laid it down again. The owner took it up after ward without noticing that it had been cocked, and h and two others, including the man who had examined it, walked on While they were getting over a fence the gun went off, killing the man who had cocked it.

The Sultan has been very much terrified by the Bra z"ian revolution, and, in consequence, behas distributed large sums of money among his guards, and the pay due the Turkish army is to be paid off as soon as posaible. He has also decided to have the contents of the tressuries at Ziidiz Kiosk and Dolma Batchi valued, with alview of selling a great portion of them. They have been collected during the last three conturies, and are normously rich.

The new regulations for military receptions in Ger-

many make this distinction between "great" and "amali" receptions: Where cavalry is available, in the great receptions, a squadron will accompany the guest as secort, half in front of the carriage and half behind. The officer in command will ride abreast of the right and wheel if the place be a fortress, a sainte of 33 uns will be fired by the forts which the Emperor guns will passes; for the royal princes, 21 guis; for the Prince of Hohensoliern and other reigning princes, 12 guns; and the same regulations are to be observed for foreign rulers and heirs to through.

What might be termed an earnest recommendation of

a young woman as housekeeper is that of an English lergyman published in the Outbrd Sugraton: "A bone fixed elergyman can conscientiously recommend a young lady, between 23 and 24, as a superior house keeper. She possesses two rare qualifications, being do-mosticated and accomplished. She can play and sing, and knows practically how to cook a nice dinner with economy and punctuality; plays the harmonium at church with much taste, and can sing any difficult musto at sight. Is an early riser Knows how to drive. A total abstainer from every kind of intextenting drinks from her childhood. She is nice looking, bright, and cheerful; he gossiper; highly intellectual, but unacsuming: quick correspondent and a good grammarian, à brother clergyman, or an influential layman, or a lady in need of a condigatial, companionable housekeeper, would not be disappointed. Her commanding presence and modest, attractive demeaner appreciated by ric and soor. She has now twenty five guineas a year, and family. Satisfactory reference to a county magistrate and his wife. Address Sector of ingeldmells."

DELAWARDS SUPPRAGE TAX DAWN Ex-Secretary Bayard Defends the Actto

WILMINITON, Del., Dec. 14 .- After constant agitation, especially upon the part of out-ofown correspondents, the proceedings against the coupy tax collectors is attracting considerable stention. Ex-Secretary of State Bayard, in spir of his often-expressed intention to keep out of the local muddle, has found him-self stagged into it. His brief interview with a Pfladelphia reporter has placed him in a peollar position. He charges that a certain igy drawn in the United States Court here afteen years ago was "packed," and to refuses to retract, even when it is shown that many of the men on the panel from which they were selected were his own neighbors, many of them Democrats and all good citizens. The case referred to was that of Archibald Given, a Democratic tax collector, who refused to give receipts for money tendered. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,000. Mr. Bayard refuses to be interviewed, but a day or two ago he unbosomed himself to an acquaintance, who has given out to a few friends the gist of the ex-Secretary's remarks upon local matters. They will be

found in the following:

out to a few friends the gist of the ex-Secretary's remarks upon local matters. They will be found in the following:

"The tax laws," said Mr. Bayard, "as they now stand date from the year 1873, and they were framed solely as a measure of defence against the encreachment of the Federal power of 'this man Higgins,' United States District Attorney at that time; the late E. G. Bradford, a pitter partian United States. Judge and John M. Dunn. United States Marshal. The Fifteenth Amendment had been passed, and under the Enforcement act the Republicans were trying to enfranchie the colored people, and threatened the county tax officers with vengeance if the colored men were deprived of their votes. Democrats were difficult to find who would take the places, and the law was designed to protect them.

"I know personally," Mr. Bayard is further quoted, "about the action of Republican county tax sollectors prior to the passage of the present law. One collector refused to give me tax receipts for members of my family—men who were working for me—and treated me with incivilities that no man has a right to use toward another. There is an amendment to the old tax law, and still in force, that allows any one to be given a duplicate tax receipt upon the payment of two cents. Under the old afstem, when the liepublicans had the county collectors, the workers of that party would pay Democratic taxes and pocket the receipts. The taxpayer could not get a receipt himself, even though he wished to pay his tax. The collectors had him marked paid, and they could not receive money from the same man twice. In that way Democratic nace and pocket the receipts. The taxpayer could not give out the receipts. The nace was paid by some one else could got a duplicate receipt for two cents."

As an instance of how it was done, the excepts were paid for and were ground not give out that a man whose tax was paid by some one else could got a duplicate receipt for two cents."

As an instance of the Water Department, and was the great Republican boss t

on foot was this: "A man came to me and said that these 'pilkrims' were to be lurnished with badges as deputy United States marshals, tax receipts were given them, and each one was to vote five times. The Democrats took hold of the matter, and early on the day of election several of the 'pilgrims' were arrested. Some of the others became frightened and fled, and there was but little repeating done by the visitors."

In referring to the Given case, Mr. Bayard is quoted as saying "that it was an unheard-of verdict, Bradiord, a violent partisan on the bench, sentenced him, litiggins, who never indicted a Republican while he was District Attorney, prosecuted the case, and Dunn, United States Marshal, drew whoever he pleased on the panel of jurors. In sentencing Given, Judge Bradford said that he fined him \$2,000, and would send him to jail if he could, He probably would have done so if he could, but Judge Strong interfered.

"I have generally been credited with the authorship of the Assessment and Collection law of 1873, and have borne a great deal of abuse on the subject. I never saw the law until it was printed; but that part which specifies that the collectors shall sit five days in February in their office to collect taxes! did put in and insisted upon it. It was to make the collectors show some diligence, as the law nowhere stated that they were to do anything."

In regard to the mandamus proceedings, in which the Superior Court is asked to issue a peremptory writ to compel the tax collectors therefor, when tendered by a second narry armed with a power of attorney, Mr. Bayard was of the opinion that nothing would come of it. He referred to the offer of Job II. Jackson, the car and boat builder, to pay the taxes of his employees in builk, and said: "No man has the right to another man's certificate of suffrage. Employees without giving them any more. As to the plea that men cannot get to the disadyantages of poyerty. It is the the tax office to pay their taxes during the day without losing time, why, that is only one of the disadvantages of poverty. It is the same way with voting, and it is impossible to make laws for carcenters, mechanics, laborers, and merchants. Men will have to accommodate the property of the law of the same of the law of the law

and merchants. Men will have to accommodate themselves to the law."

Mr. Bayard is of the opinion that the questions raised by the mandamus are entirely within the jurisdiction of the levy court (County Commissioners), and they have the power to remove the collectors if complaint is made against them. If the Superior Court should decide against the collectors there will be an append taken. If the matter should be referred back to the levy court, that would virtually end it. John H. Bodney, one of the counsel for the tax collectors is also counsel for the levy court, whose creatures the collectors are, and Senator Gray, Mr. Rodney's assistant, was at one time attorney for the levy court.

Superintendent Shanahan Resigns.

ALBANY, Dec. 14 .- Superintendent of Publie Works James Shanahan has filed his resignation of his office with Gov. Hill, to take effect on Monday, Dec. 16. Mr. Shanahan sent the following message from Tribe's Hill vesterday To Lieut. Gov. Edward F. Jones, President of the Canal

Data Size: Having placed my resignation in the hands of Gov. Hill on Dec. 8, 1889, to take effect Dec. 18, 1989, it makes it impossible for me to meet with you to-day, it makes it impossible for me to meet with you to-day, as I am engaged on my annual report, which is to be in the hands of the printer to-morrow. This will be the first time in nearly seven years that I have been absent from an important meeting when well. I desire to assure you and each member of the Board of my personal regards, and return thanks for the courtesy which I have always received in my official relations with the Board. Wishing you all success and prosperity, I remain, with kindest regards. Jame Siasana, Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Shanghan was appreciated in 1838 by Gov.

Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Shanaban was appointed in 1883 by Gov.
Cleveland to succeed Silas B. Dutcher. It is
his intention to resume his old business as a
contractor at Tribe's Hill. He owns large
limestone quarries at Tribe's Hill, Fort Hunter,
and Amsterdam.

The Stage Children's Festival. A meeting of the Ladies' Committee on the

featival for children of the stage was held on Thursday afternoon at Tammany Hail. Among those presen arternoon at Tammany Hall. Among those present were Aunt Louise Eldridge, Mrs. Tony Pastor, Miss Kate Forsyth. Mrs. Ferrero. Miss Ceile Eliis. Eloise Wills, Nrs. George Stoodard, Miss Cora Timmie, Miss Edith Widmere. Mrs. E. I. Fernandez Mrs. Neil Burges, Mrs. A. L. Heckler, and Miss Ceradine McCann. Arrangements were perfected for a huge Christmas rec. asupplex, and a performance by the little ones. A litter from Louis containing a cheer reduction for from Crived. The festival will coner on Sunday evening. Dec. 29, at Tammany Hall and Tony Pastor's Theatre.

Young Vaccinators. From the Kanzas Oily Times.

From the Kansas City Pieses.

Two young assistant city physicians paid a visit to the Washington school the other morning which they will remember to the longest day they live. So will sixteen young mises who rank nearly or quite as young laides. Prof. Ridgeway had a hand in the affair, and Keenly appreciative of a good joke, he suitors the clime of this our.

Condition and the young medicos called at the school condition, and the roung medicos called at the school with a request that a number of the pupils be brought out for stamination as is whether their acars wround out for stamination as is whether their acars around a recent causing day. Their pockets were sinfled with paints ready for use, and they were easer and anticons a superinent. Frof Ridgeway the obliging principal, told them they should have all the subjects they wanted and steppine into a reclation room, speke to the pupils of the seventh grade. Then they field into the half-sixteen as fair young laidies as one could wish to see.

The doctors stood aghast, while the young laddes stood up in line with wondering interest.

Frof. Ridgeway introduced the young specialists and the ready availatined the object of their visit. The young laddes bitabled and hesitated. The young men blushed and loaded for a means of seame time bright young and loaded for a means of seame time bright young ladies to the girging stage, which threatened to become hysterical as a companion whispered.

"Don't start that fashion! Mine land on my arm."

Then the young medicos ded wildly, the girle went into convulvious and Frof Ridgeway enseed every black mark against everybody for the day.

Measuring Distances in Georgia

From the Quitman Press. When you ask a Georgia man how far it is to the next olantation, and be enawers that it is "a prek and a right snart screen," he is supposed to mean that it is as far as you can see from where you a and and these as much further as a strong redec can be heard.

Shake off the effects of a had cold promptly by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and scoape the danger of irritating the lungs into a fatal disease,—ddu.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY. Thursday's Assembly was very pretty, and the gowns and jewels displayed there could only be eclipsed at an Astor or a Vanderbilt ball. On this occasion Mrs. Ladenburg made

her first appearance in maturity's ranks by the

side of Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Schuyler as one o the ladies appointed to receive the guests. She put on all the dignity she could command, but succeeded only in looking more than usually roung and pretty, and more suggestive of rosebuds than many of the debutantes. The down pers, of course, had a monopoly of diamonds and of Worth's gowns, that inspired modiste have ing apparently been selzed with an acute admiration for the violets of France, no less than four ladies in the room wearing their color. Mrs. Bradley Martin's long court train was in an exquisite shade of lilse, and with the aid of unlimited diamonds produced a charming ef-fect. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderblit wore a darker shade of violet, and Mrs. William Sloane, who seems always to hit the daintiest and most tasteful combinations, had on white satin and tulls, with embroideries of rosebuds and violets and a profusion of violet ribbons. Mrs. Forbes-Leith was also in pale lilac and diamonds, of which she wore a beautiful collection. The young girls were mostly in white or pink, or in the two combined. Blush roses bloomed on Miss Bend's white gown, and Miss Mary Turnure looked remarkably well in rose-pink satin, with trimmings, beadgear, fan, and slippers to match exactly-which is unusual in these days when violent contrasts and bisarre combinations of color are quite the rule. Mrs. William C. Whitney and Mrs. Henry Claws both glittered bravely and were ex quisitely gowned, the one in white and gold, and the other in white and pink. Miss Willing and Miss Schreiner received the undivided attention of a cohort of young men, who, however, refused to accord them the golden apple of beauty over the heads of New York maidens, It is the fashion to give Delmonico balls the recedence in all social competitions, and to make the first Assembly and the first Patriarche a sort of test show for belles, beaus, buds, blossoms, and even for the season's autumn leaves. The best gowns are kept fresh for these occasions, although they are pretty sure to be irrevocably spoiled; the most jewels are worn, and the greatest amount of anxiety is felt as to the chances of a partner for the german, or the equal possibility of assisting the downgers in the decoration of the side walls. But to a matter of fact, a gentleman's house is a far better arena for the display beauty and costume than any public ballroom ever can be. Softened lights. rich hangings, and artistic furnishing make a far better background for beauty, dress, and jewels than any public ballroom, and the débutantes who were fortunate enough to make their first appearance at Mrs. Elbridge Gerry's on Monday night had an immense advantage over their young sisters, who dropped their curtsles to the gay world in the glare and blaze of Delmonico's. Mrs. Gerry's ballroom, although lacking somewhat in spaciousness yet with its roses, lilies, and palms blooming as freshly under the scorching glare of electricity as if the summer sun were shining on them was a charming place in which to dance one's first cotilion, and so Miss Lanier, Miss Gandy, Miss Morgan, Miss Sands, Miss Satteries, and Miss Goodridge, who were among the debutantes present, seemed to think, for they danced with sparkling eyes and nimble feet, and without any of the bewildered hesitancy

with which a girl enters Delmonico's rooms for the first time in her life. On Tuesday Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn gave a large recention for her nieces, the Misses Cottenet, daughters of Mrs. Edward Cottenet and sisters of Charles Cottenet and Rawlings Cottenet, well-known members of the hunting set. Besides Mrs. Schermerhorn's tea there have been several other receptions in big houses, where treasures of art and artistic bric-à-brac which was worthy of a better name, divided attention with dress, fashion, and débutantes. Such was that given by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at her home in Fifth avenue, on which occasion one of her daughters was presented to the great!world and the other announced her engagement to Baron Halkett of Germany. which will probably draw her completely out of the world in which she has hitherto lived. Another large reception was that given on Friday afternoon by Mrs. J. Fred Pierson for

tunate enough to receive flowers in bouquets and baskets from forty different friends. The dinner season bas set in with its usual severity, as Sydney Smith would say, and the usual well-known hostesses are giving them with their customary hospitality. The tendency to make them short, which showed it-

her young and pretty daughter, who was for-

comfort of the digestions of those who are bidden often to such feasts. Thus far, flowers in ballrooms seem to be rather out of fashion. Not one lady in twenty carried a bouquet at the Assembly. In place of bouquets, large feather fans in different shades

of pink or blue are worn, and are extremely graceful additions to a lady's toilet. If the two large dances of the week revealed

the treasures of jewel caskets and ball gown wardrobes, certainly St. Thomas's Church, on the occasion of Miss Strong's and Mr. Shattuck's marriage, made a goodly display of visiting costume. Such a kaleidoscope of color has not been seen in any sacred edifice for many a long year. And, curlously enough, it was the middle-aged and elderly who blossomed out in bonnets, jackets, and mantles of all the colors of the rainbow. Yellow and black, pink and green, lilac and gray were the combinations most frequently seen, and when the spectator craned his neck to get a glimpse of the face above which reposed such gaudy ribbons and flowers, he was startled to see the features and complexion of grandmama. The bride was extremely pretty and faultlessly costumed in white satin and lace, but the bridesmaids, who were all handsome girls, wore Russian headgear of fur and tulie combined, which was slightly suggestive of protection against toothache. At the reception which followed the church

ceremony the engagement was announced of the diocese, to Mr. Charles H. Bussell. The best occupied man in town just now is

Mr. McAllister, who is giving his personal attention to every detail of the coming New Year's bail. That nothing will be left undone which taste, money, and consummate skill and judgment in such matters can secure is beyond a doubt, and it will usher in the New Year with the brightest glory, Humor has it that the Overa House will be so transformed on the occasion as not to be recognizable. A false ceiling is to be suspended below the present one at about the neight of the dress circle, and from that point down the fronts of the boxes will be draped with hangings, which will be decorated with greens and flowers. The arrangement of the supper room will be in accordance with the ideas expressed by Mr. McAllister at the time of the Centennial ball. The guests, it is unnecessary to say, will comprise the cream of the beauty and fashion of New York, and when they are assembled on the floor they will present a picture of at.

passing richness and splendor. Among the recent arrivals from Europe is Count Areo del Valle, the German Minister. Count Arco is no less a favorite in New York than in Washington, and his return will be

welcomed by numerous friends. Wedding presents which drain the purses, and sometimes in the difficulty of choice tend to nervous prostration and softening of the bruin on the part of those who send them, are in England usually regulated like mourning. by degrees of friendship and relationship, or by the means and generosity of the giver. At the marriage of Miss Fitzgerald, who has recently become Lady Edmund Fitzmaurice. and who, by the way, is described in English papers as being "of Connecticut and Fifth avenue," the mind of the writer being evidently hazy as to States, townships. streets, and other minor details of this Western world. Lord Granville displayed a practical knowledge of the requirements of married life in the present he sent to the bride. It was the book of Job, richly bound and mounted.

and inscribed with name and date.